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ORDINATION OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES .- An un usually large congregation assembled last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and wifth avenue, the occasion being the ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Scudder and Leonard W Kip, jr., as Foreign Missionaries. After the usual opening exercises, the Rev. Harvey D. Ganse preached a highly-interesting sermon in which he reviewed the labors of the missionaries under the care of the Dutch Church, and the benefits of the cause generally. He alluded to the progress made in the Christian religion, and thought that in this age sons could do what their fathers never dreamed of.

In the course of his remarks he stated that two cen-In the course of his remarks he stated that two cen-turies ago there was not as much money devoted to-ward the carrying forward of the Christian religion as there was now expended by the people of a single square mile of this city, and three centuries ago there would not so n any people turn out on any occasion of the present kind as there were now within the four walls of the church in which he was speaking. They well remembered the past, and the Church looked for-ward with faith to the future.

After the performance of the ordination service, and the laying on of hands by the Perdonture.

Mard with faith to the inture.

After the performance of the ordination service, and the laying on of hands by the Presbytery, the charge to the newly-erdsined ministers was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stryker, who alluded in the most touching manner to the family of Mr. Scudder, several of whom had died while engaged in the great cause, and their bones now lay in foreign soil. The parents of Mr. Kip were under his pasteral care, and he knew full well how hard it would be for them to part with him. In the course of his remarks, he told them of their duty to then selves, of their duty to their fellow men, and, in conclusion, exhorted them to go forth with contrite hearts to do battle in the great cause.

While this solemn and impressive ceremony was in progress in the Church, a scene was enacted outside that should bring down the severest rebuke upon the bends of those engaged in it. About twenty five or thirty, young men, var ing in age from fifteen to twenty years, all dressed with scrupphous care, were assembled in the lobby. Some walked back wards and forwards, endesvoring to ascertain the flavor of the ivory-heads that decorated their cane; while groups of three or four were distributed here and there, indeliging in frivolous conversation and cracking jokes, at which the party laughed aloud. Occasionally one of the persons would peep into the doors, and all seemed highly displeased at the lengthy services.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. - At the meeting of this Board on Saturday, Wm. B. F. Read was appointed a Patrolman for Brooklyn. No other business except the reception of the Sanitary Squad's report.

# New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to reture rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for inscrition must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters for Tun TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

H. E. CHURCH, at the Book Stand, inside the Post-Office,

A Post-Office has been established at La Pox. Kane Co., Illinois, on the line of the Chicago and Fulton Air-Line Railroad, and L. C. Cantow appointed Postmaster.

#### The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News, since the sailing of the last steamer The steamer North Star will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 101 o'clock a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

One of the worst enormities which his opponents charge against Mr. Lincoln is his declaration that " the people of these United States are the right-" ful masters of both Congress and Courts," We must confess that there is something alarming in this sentiment. If Mr. Lincoln had only said that Congress and the Courts were the rightful masters of the people, there would have been nothing to complain of.

The Republicans of Washington held an enthusiastic ratification meeting on Saturday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Hamlin, who gracefully accepted the nomination tendered him by the Chicago Convention, and by other gentlemen, who pledged their several States for large majorities for the Republican ticket. The harmony of the occasion was interrupted for a few moments by the disgraceful behavior of a mob, instigated and headed, it is said, by the son of an officeholder. This demonstration of the rowdy element in the Federal Capital was met, however, with proper spirit by the Republicans, and speedily quelled It amounted to nothing more than a proof of the rage with which the tools of Democratic corruption anticipate the incoming of a new order of

The steamer Adriatic, which left Southampton on the 9th inst., reached this port on Saturday morning, bringing three days later foreign intelligence. The London Court Journal amounces that Mademoiselle Piccolomini had gone to Sienna, where she was to be married to the Marquis and Duke Gaetini. The Duke is a man of property, and Mademoiselle is said to be in possession of £40,000, which she had realized by her brilliant talents. Her name is Clementini, her father being the Count Clementini. The main feature of the news by this arrival is the condition of affairs in Sicily. It is authoritatively announced that Garibaldi had secretly left Genoa for the island, accompanied by an expeditionary corps. The Paris Patrie denounces the act as one of piracy, and says that it will fall under the law as such. But, it is reported the insurrection is gaining ground, and has become so powerful that Prince Castelcicala, the Governor, has written to his Government that he will be unable to hold out against it. Mazzini has issued a stirring appeal to the Sicilians, urging them onward. The King of Naples, becoming alarmed, has applied to the Northern Courts for their counsel. Breadstuffs dull. Consols 95% for money, and 954@95% for the 6th of June.

-The steamer Anglo-Saxon, with one day's later intelligence, passed Father Point yesterday. The news-boat, which went out to get her dispatches, going too close to the steamer, was stove to pieces. Her news will be telegraphed to-day. on her arrival at Quebec.

We devote a large portion of our pages this morning to extracts from the newspapers of every party and every portion of the country, so far as we have yet received them, commenting on the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. In these widely scattered and differing manifestations of opinion, next to the confident enthusiasm and satisfaction which everywhere breathe from the organs of the Republican party, the most striking feature is the admission of a large proportion of the Democratic journals that LIN-COLN is not merely the most formidable candidate that the Chicago Convention could have presented, but that there is a very great probability of his election. Thus the Douglas papers say that if their favorite is not nominated at Baltimore, LINCOLN will certainly be elected; while those which are hostile to Douglas, say that if the Little Giant is nominated, the man who beat him before the people of Illinois in 1858 will not fail to repeat the triumph before the people of the United States in 1860; at the same time, neither the friends nor the enemies of Mr. Douglas seem to take any pleasure in calculating the highly possible contingency of two Democratic parties and two Democratic candidates in this election. On the other hand, such papers as The Philadelphia Evening Journal and The Baltimore American, which are irretrievably committed to the cause of that hopeless third party which has put in nomination Messrs. Bell and Everett, with the impossibility of electing them confessed at the very outset, assail the Chicago nominees with a zealous malignity that affords the best testimony not only to their high character as men and statesmen, but also to the cheering prospect of their success. With such auspicious omens the campaign is opened. Let patriotic men of all parties who desire above all things else to give peace to the country and security to the Union join in carrying the

# A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

contest to a beneficent issue by the election of

The wisdom of the choice of candidates made by the Chicago Convention is shown to be very manifest by the tone of the public press, as well as in other ways by which the popular sentiment makes itself felt. Especially cheering are the indications that the ticket will form a rallying point for all sections of the Opposition to the party now in power. The country is sick of misgovernment; sick of the prostitution of the powers of the Federal Administration to bolster and build up a local interest which should, long ture; sick of the bud faith which has removed the ancient land-marks, and demanded and received new concessions; sick of corruption, venality, robbery, and knavery; and it asks for peace; it asks that the Government shall be restored to its original purpose; asks that there shall be a return to those first principles which the builders of the Republic laid down as its enduring foundation; asks that side issues and minor differences shall be forgotten, and that a new Administration shall in augurate a new era. The evidence of this feeling is very apparent everywhere. The clouds of misapprehension and misrepresentation which have hung over the Republican party, are breaking away. The Chicago Convention, by its platform and its candidates, has placed the party in a position where it appeals with a new confidence to the country, and may well cherish the hope of commanding almost universal support.

A most impressive indication of what is to be ooked for in this respect is to be found in the following carefully-considered article from The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a journal of great ability and influence, which, in 1856, supported Mr. Fillmore. It places the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns and thus comments upon it:

"The Republican party approaches the attainment of power, and with its growing consciousness of strength comes a new sense of responsibility. At Philadelphia, in 1856, it was vehement, intemperate, fanatical, because only by appealing to the passions of men, arousing their prejudices and inflaming their zeal could it acquire that hold on the popular attention necessary to the building up of a new political organization. That work is done now. The same party which in 1856 denounced Slavery as a relic of barbarism and affirmatively declared for its prohibition in all the Territories of the United States; which rested itself on this one issue alone: which was all at sea upon other and most vital questions of political economy, and presented no claim upon the suffrages of the sober-minded and conservative; this same party, we say, has met at Chicago during the week just closing, and enunciated a political creed so definite in all matters of real importance; so free from sectional denunciations, so true to the old standard of the relations which should exist between the North and the South, that it appeals strongly to the confidence and support of those who have hitherto tood aloof from an organization which seemed-and under certain management was dangerous to the perpetuity of our beloved Union of States. That danger to longer exists. The Chicago Platform contains no insult to the South; demands nothing which should not be yielded in a free government; protests strongly for the maintenance of State rights and the security of the domestic institutions of separate sovereignties, and brings us back once more to the faith of the Fathers on those other grand questions of political economy which relate to our revenue and the general duty of Govern-

ment to foster and give safety to commerce.

"Of candidates we have little to say. Mr. Bates and Mr. Cameron would have come within the scope of that wish we have so often expressed-that Chicago Convention would unite the Opposition by presenting a platform and candidate worthy of conserv ative support. We have often said that only at Chicago could the union, for which we labored at Syracuse in 1858, and which we were instrumental in accomplishing in our local politics, be effective. In the hope that this might prove true, we withheld our support from the noble but hopeless ticket nominated at Baltimore until the field of view should be more open.
"The result is before the people. Abraham Lincoln

of Illinois is the standard-bearer. So far as the Oppo-sition is concerned, the choice rests between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell. For the latter, all conservatives have a respect so sincere, an affection so carnest, that only a strong political necessity could lead them to refuse him their votes. But what prudent man, wishing to east his vote where it will tell against the iniquitous power now enthroned at Washington, can honestly eay that he expects to attain that end by voting for Mr. Bell in this State? The fates have so ordered that not even his acknowledged purity of statesmanship can meet its reward, and though we and all those wh think with us, should bend our every energy to his support, it would result only in failure, or worse than that in a Democratic triumph. Where, then, lies the path of duty? Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible. It has strong probabilities in its favor. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no resson in the man himself, why he should not ment the support and indersement of honest nations | non, then it is the plain duty of every old V. 1 norice a who hopes to do anything for l .... enum mign to come itt, itt plodge to Abraham up squarely and comf at which a true man's kelp ort y 11h. Mr. Lincoln has not that long ex-111 Fescry ce which we could have wished a chirchetter, in the strong, sagacious 15. Leb 1; werve, and intelligent familia cours which lie at the bottom of ority v. telij. His colleague on the ticket the Hon : Mamlin of Maine, is a statesman of experience. No one can doubt his enlive i ability e tiles to the place, or would fear to the executive office placed in his

have in very of the death of the President. "With such views of the Chicago platform and nor inations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already dimir ished by a considerable secession to Sam Houston, and with the Old Whig hatred of Democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and strong to-day as in 1844. in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of ou olumns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such conorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence."

It is not necessary for us to say that we do not by any means agree with the view here expressed concerning the Philadelphia platform or the position of the Republican cause in 1856; but these are matters of opinion, and besides, they are matters of the past. What we do agree with, most cordially and entirely, is the noble spirit of patriotism, and the calm estimate of the exigencies and duties of the day which are exhibited by our Buffalo cotemporary. There can be no doubt that the same spirit and the same judgment will control the course of conservative men in all quarters. The only hope of putting down extravagance, cor ruption, and misrule, and of restoring to their rightful supremacy in the Government the timehonored principles of the Fathers lies in the suc cess of the candidates nominated at Chicago.

"In my opinion the Slavery agitation will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided 'against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be disolved—I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Ether the opposents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it—place if where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate artifaction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful is all the States, old as well as now—North as well as South."

(Ph.).

This strong statement of a strong opinion i quoted as made, in one of his speeches, by Mr. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. It was, we have no doubt, correctly reported, for it is certain that he has more than once said very much the same thing in very nearly the same terms. We, nevertheless, believe that there is no occasion to be alarmed

We have a somewhat accurate recollection of the Constitution of the United States, and we recall without difficulty that part of it which abolished the African Slave trade after the lapse of ago, have been left to the action of the law of na- twenty years, because, as history tells us, the the Northern Democrats upon this theoretical

framers of that instrument believed that at the end of that period, in the course of natural eve. "ta, there would have come the beginning of the enof American Slavery, and there would be no longer any demant for the raw material. If there is any one thing absolutely certain as to the opinions of these venerable men, it is that they did not believe in the perpetuity of the bondage of the black man.

Were the Fathers right or wrong? We are not aware that there is any class of our fellow-citizens who do not hold the opinions and sentiments of George Washington in affectionate veneration. In a letter written in April, 1786, he said: "I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolitition of Slavery." There was nothing, he said, in another letter, "more certain" than that Virginia and Maryland "must have, and at a period not re-"mote," laws "for the gradual abolition of Slavery." Were these improper sentiments for the Father of his Country to indulge in?

Thomas Jefferson is held to be good Democratic authority. He said: "We must wait with patience "the workings of an overruling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the deliverance of these our brethren. Nothing is more certainly written in the Book of Fate than that this people shall be free." Would the utterance of this opinion be a valid reason for not voting for Mr. Jefferson were he now alive, and a candidate for the Presidency?

There was not one of the cotemporaries of Washington and Jefferson, of any distinction, who did not entirely coincide with them in these views. Let us come down to later men. "So long," said Henry Clay, "as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the erer-· lasting curse of human bondage."

Daniel Webster on more than one occasion avowed, and very emphatically, the same opinion. On the question of Slavery he said: "It has arrested the religious feeling of the country; it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, and little conversant with human nature: and especially has he an erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised."

It is very evident that Mr. Lincoln agrees with Mr. Webster, that the conscience of the people is tender on the subject of Slavery; that he believes, also, with him and Mr. Clay, that this system ought not to be extended; and that he holds, as well, to the faith of Washington and Jefferson. and a host of others-whose names the young American is taught to look with veneration-that in the Providence of God human bondage is doomed to eventual termination. We do not, at this moment, remember anybody north of Mason and Dixon's line, except Mr. O'Conor, who disagrees with him. It may be that Mr. O'Conor is right, and Mr. Lincoln wrong. It may be that three-quarters of a century hence, Mr. Lincoln may be quoted then, as Washington and Jefferson are now, in evidence of the fallacy of human wishes and expectations; but in the meantime we cannot accept it as a reasonable objection against him, that his judgment and his principles coincide with theirs.

# MR. STEPHENS'S LETTER.

The letter of Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, deprecating the course of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, is calculated to make a strong impression upon the more moderate slaveholders. He takes the ground in this letter, that the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories, which it is now sought to supersede by setting up a constitutional obligation upon Congress to intervene for its protection, is eminently a Southern doctrine. It was announced by Mr. Calhoun in 1848, in his speech on the extension of the Missouri prohibition to the regon Territory. After two years' discussion, i was adopted as the basis of the adjustment made in 1850, as to the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico; and since then it has been repeatedly affirmed and reaffirmed by Southern party conventions, and Southern State Legislatures, in every form in which it was possible to sanction and adopt

Mr. Stephens himself had opposed the adoption of this platform. He had wished to go further a d to insist upon Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the territories.

But it was objected that if the South conceded the right of Congress to intervene at all, they would admit the right to intervene for the prohibi tion of Slavery, and it was thought best and safest for the slaveholding interest to stand upon the doctrine of non-intervention. To this view of the case, though he did not admit the force of it, finding that a large majority of the Southern members of Congress would not ask for or even vote for Congressional intervention, he and those who thought with him had vielded, and the doctrine of non-intervention was, at the suggestion and for the benefit of the slaveholding interest, adopted by general consent as the creed of the Democratic

The question presented by the Charleston secession is: Shall the South abandon her own position thus assumed, and set up as the condition, not merely of further cooperation with Northern Democrats, but of remaining in the Union, Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories?

The reason given for this change of ground is that certain Northern Democrats, while maintaining the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, set up at the same time the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, the doctrine, that is, that the people of the Territories, can while they still remain in a Territorial condition, and previous to the adoption of a State Constitution, by Territorial legislation exclude Slavery.

But Mr. Stephens insists that the existence of these opinions among Northern Democrats was perfectly well known at the time the non-intervention platform was adopted. It was then agreed to leave this point of the legislative power of the Territories over Slavery to be settled by the Courts, and Mr. Stephens is surprised that baving got the Dred Scott decision, the South should now be asked, instead of holding their Northern allies to their agreement, to turn round, throw aside the whole of the old platform, and insist upon forming a new one on the basis of Congressional intervention.

If the object of the seceders is to pick a quarrel with the North anyhow, Mr. Stephens would prefer to have it put on more tenable grounds. He would rather base it on the aggressive acts of opponents than upon any alleged shortcomings of political friends. He thinks that this driving up

point of Squatter Sovereignty-especially since, by agreeing to accept the decision of the Courts, they have practically yielded the whole point-is but a poor return for the self-sacrifice of the No thern Democrats in carrying out the principle of Co. gressional non-intervention by the repeal of the Misso uri prohibition.

Even under the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Stephens thinks it slaveholders can do about as well as they could by the aid of Congressional intervention. Squatters carried Slavery, without ary law to protect it, into Tennessee, Kertucky, Missouri, Alabama, Mississipp., and Arkansas, and into Texas in the face of an express law of prohibition. Nor does he doubt that, without any aid frem Congress, they will be able to introduce it wherever the climate, soil, and productions allow. On the whole, he thinks the slaveholders ought to be satisfied with the concessions hitherto made and services rendered by the Northern Democrats, and that it will be far better to stand by the old platform than to attempt to make a new one.

### A VALUABLE WITNESS.

In the memorable contest in Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas, in the Summer of 1858, Mr. Douglas, in one of his speeches, thus alluded to his opponent:

I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We "I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange town for our support—I an huntle school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. Lincoln is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation he ever attempted.

ver attempted.
I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a

directly into the Legislature. There I met film in a little time, and I had a sympathy for him, because of the up-bill struggle we had in life.

"Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1846, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot-Proviso tornado, 1846, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot-Proviso tornado, Mr. Linceln again turned up as a member of Congress from Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called on to welcome him, then without friend or companion. He then distinguished himself by his of position to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, nutil he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was again forgotten by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition-Black Republican platform."

In the new "occupation" of running for the Presidency, in which they are both about to engage, it is more than probable that Mr. Douglas will still find that his old competitor is more successful than be, and he will have, in the course of the next four years, frequent occasions for again bearing witness that Mr. Lincoln "is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation he ever attempted. An opponent of the war with Mexico, condemned as unjust and unnecessary by all the distinguished Whig statesmen of that day, an advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, and a builder of the original Republican platform, his course deserves to receive the approbation of the people in a contest with any other candidate for their suffrages. whether it be one who is the advocate of the extension of Slavery, pure and simple, or one who is ready to welcome it as the result of Squatter Sovereignty. Circumstances have brought about a more directly personal conflict between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas than probably ever occurred between any two public men in this country, and there is hardly a coubt that that contest will be continued in a wider areas. The testimony which the latter bears to the ability and integrity of his rival has a peculiar value, both when he praises and when he blames: for his praise is on a point of character which, all men agree, is admirable, and his blame is on a point of conduct for which Mr. Lincoln's friends hold him in special esteem.

The Democratic managers are now talking about pitching Douglas overboard, and giving the Baltimore nomination to Horatio Seymour, on the ground that the Republicans, discontented, as they suppose, because Mr. Seward was not nominated at Chicago, will allow Seymour to carry the State of New-York. These respectable managers may just as well

clear their minds of this notion. No doubt the majority of the New-York Republicans ardently desired the nomination of Mr. Seward, but the motive of that desire, and the great reason of their love for the man, are to be found in the fact that he is identified with Republican principles. Does anybody suppose that the Republicans can be brought to aid in defeating these principles, and keeping the corrupt and effete Democratic party in power, merely because the representatives of other States in the National Convention, acting from considerations of political prudence, have fairly overruled their preference as to the candidate ? The man who cherishes this delusion knows little of the stuff that true Republicans are made of. No doubt there are venal and base men in th party, as there will be in all great parties; but the great body of the Republicans are persons of earnest convictions, who are wont to act accord ing to the dictates of conscience. They will never desert their principles, and they will support Lincoln with the same zeal and the same industry as they would have supported Mr. Seward. On this point all doubt will disappear at very early stage of the canvass.

However, if our friends on the other side think they can make anything by leaving Douglas and taking up Seymour, let them try it. We have no fear as to the result in New-York in the one case any more than in the other.

"If Lircoln should be elected," said a highly re spectable Democrat, "he will be a mere nullity in the Administration."

"It strikes me," answered a Republican who eard the observation, "that the man who by his own genius and torce of character has raised himself from being a penniless and uneducated flatboarman on the Wabash River to the position which Mr. Lincoln now occupies, is not likely to be a nullity anywhere."

We hear that some prominent members of the Albany lobby, who have hitherto professed to be Republicans, express their determination to bolt the Chicago nominations. This is good news. If few members of the Legislature of the same stripe would join them, it would be a great blessing to the party, and a great help to the ticket,

-The seat of Mr. Fowler in the Baltimore Demo ratic Convention will be filled by his alternate, the Hen. Schoyler Crippen of Otsego County, who is a zenlous advocate of Mr. Douglas, which Mr. Fowler

The Central Campaign Club meet this evening a their headquarters, No. 722 Broadway, to hear wha the delegates from Chicago have to say.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... WASHISGTON, May 19, 1890.
Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill to alter and improve the construction of the Senate chamber.
Referred to a Select Committee.
Mr. SEBASTIAN (Dem., Arks), from the Commit-

Mr. SEBASTIAN (Dem., Arks), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill to appoint a Superintendent for Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, and also Indian Agents.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) moved to amend that all temporary agents be dismissed, and no others appointed. Agreed to

The bill was then passed.

A message from the President was received and taken up.

A message from the President was received and taken up.

The message calls the attention of Congress to the capture of the slaver Wildfire, with five hundred and seven negroes, by Captain Cragin of the steamer Mahawk, on the 26th of April. The negroes were carried to Key West, Florida, on the 36th of April, and delinered to the custody of the Marshal for the Southers of the custody of the Marshal for the Southers of the slaver Echo, when the negroes were sense of the slaver Echo, when the negroes were sense of the slaver Echo, when the negroes were sense to the custody, and enggested that Congress authorize the President to make a general agreement with the Colonization Society, and enggested that Congress authorize the President to make a general agreement what the Colonization Society to cover all future cases. In coasquence of increased activity in the slave-trade, such cases are likely to become frequent. Something must be done. These negroes are now at Key West, and an expense has already been incurred of twelve thousand dollars; but were than that, the yellow fever is likely to come to Key West, and the Marshal urgue their removal at an early day.

The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In accordance with a previous resolution, District of

The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In accordance with a previous resolution, District of Columbia business was taken up.

The bill relating to the common schools of the District was first considered, on which Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment providing that no person whose property is taxed shall be deprived of the privileges of the schools, and also that separate schools shall be organized for colored children. Mr. Clark stated that he should insist on his amendment, and on motion of Mr. Brown the bill was postponed. Several other bills relating to the District were taken up and passed. Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of private

bills.

Among those passed is one for the relief of Sweeny, Among those passed is one for the relief of Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to return them the preliminary deposit of one per centum on so much of their bid for three millions of the five million loan, under the act of December, 1858, as was not awarded to them. The question of consequential damages, owing to an alleged violation of the contract by the Secretary of State, is left to the adjude atton of the Court of Claims.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for general debate.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Me.), in connection with comments on the Dred Scott decision, said the Suprema Court is a despotic and irresponsible power. He spoke of the issue before the country, maintaining that the Republicans stand with Jefferson for freedom, and not with the oligarchy of Southern slave-traders, for whose use the so-called Democratic party was established.

use the so-called Democratic party was established.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) wanted to know whether
Mr. Washburn had not written his speech before the

Charleston Convention?
Mr. MARTIN (Dem., Ohio) spoke of the existing sectional animosities, and of the necessity of rising sa-perior to the trammels of party. He spoke of the Re-publican party as aggressive, outrageous, revolution-

Mr. COBB (Dem., Ala) showed that it had always been his object to cultivate harmony and brotherly love and expressed the hope that the Democratic Convention at Baltimore would nominate a candidate who will take the wind out of the sails of all secessionists. Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) had written out some Scriptural texts to sustain his Anti-Slavery views, and obtained leave to publish them. At the time of adjournment only eight members were

#### Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. FATHER POINT, May 20, 1860-Eve.

ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 9th, via Queenstown 10th inst., passed this point this evening. The pilot-boat went out for the news, but going too close to the steamer, was stove to pieces. N lives were lost. The news, which is one day later, annot be obtained until the Anglo-Sazon reaches Quebec to-morrow morning.

Washington.
Washington. May 20, 1860.
The President has n. cognized J. E. Zimmerman as Vice Censul-General of the Kingdom of Netherlands at New-York.

How the Chicago Nominations were Received.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 20, 1860.
One hundred guns were fired in this city yesterday, honor of the nominees of the Chicago Convention. AT ITHACA.

One hundred guns are now being fired. Bands of music are parading the streets, and a large meeting is assembled, to celebrate the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago. Chicago. Great enthusiasm prevails.

AT EASTON, PA.

The nomination of Lincoln was received here yesterday afternoon with the utmost enthusiasm and satisfaction. Arrangements were made to fire cannon, but, owing to the storm, it was postponed until this morning. It is now being fired. AT READING. READING, Pa., Saturday, May 19, 1860.

There is great rejoicing among the Republicans here, and they fired one hundred guns for the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1860.

Flag-officer McCluncy has been relieved from the omnand of the Home squadron, at his own request.

Norrolk, May 20, 1860. The new steam sloop-of-war Seminole

Loss of the Steamer Orb. MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

The steamer Orb of Pittsburg, bound for the month of the Red River, with a cargo of railroad iron, snaged and sunk yesterday 90 miles above this place, and is a total loss.

Bostos, Saturday, May 19, 1860.
A fire in North Attleboro' last evening destroyed the Union Hotel and outbuildings. Loss \$10,000. The fire raging in the woods at Presque Isle, Maior, reached the village on the 13th, destroying eight dwalings, the Academy building, together with sevend shops and stables. Loss \$25,000.

The Greenleaf and Taylor paper mill in this city wis totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss timated at \$25,000. Insured in Springfield, Hartford, and Conway offices for \$18,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Robberies Charged upon Members of the Police Force in Boston.

Bostos, Saturday, May 19, 1862.

The robbery of Grant & Co.'s store, on Washington street, three weeks ago, of about \$9,000 worth of silts, which were recovered, with other recent robberies, are charged upon members of the Police force, and as investigation has resulted in the arrest of Isaac B. Hutchins and J. H. Goodwin of the Second station, and Jas. McCrillis, an ex-policeman. Rumors are current of several other policemen being implicated in store robberies. A rigid investigation is being made by the Mayor and other heads of the department.

Bostos, May 20, 1862.

The investigation of the alleged sobberies by members of the Police was confinued before the Mayor unit a late hour on Saturday night, when seven officers were held to answer criminal prosecutions, and three others were temporarily enspended from duty. The charges embrace petit harcenies only, the report that he accused were engaged in the late robbery of Grant & Co.'s silk store being unfounded.

The Case of the Bishop of Hartford. PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

In the case of Harmity vs. O'Reilly, Bishop of Harford, on trial for the last two weeks before the Circuit, the Hon. Chauncey Schaffer of New-York, having yesterday concluded his argument for the plaining, the Jury, this morning, under the charge of Chief Jostice Ames, returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest.